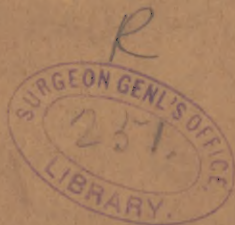


ADAMS (S.S.)

The Children's Hospital
of the District of Columbia

See page 103





HELPING

HANDS.

DEFEND THE POOR AND THE
FATHERLESS:

DO JUSTICE
TO THE AFFLICTED

AND NEEDY.
PSALMS LXXVII. 3.

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Our
Heavenly Father
Feedeth
them



BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL: FOR THEY SHALL OBTAIN MERCY



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HELPING HANDS.

HOME FOR ORPHAN AND FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Opened March first, 1881. Chartered January 8th, 1883. Organized to meet a special want in the community in which it is located. Present capacity, twenty-five to thirty. Endowment, nothing.

OBJECTS.

1. To provide a refuge and training for Orphan and Friendless children.
2. To assist poor fathers and mothers in the care and proper training of their children. The parent, when able, contributing to the support of the child.
3. To find good homes for children in private families.

PARTICULAR AIMS.

1. To promote morality.
2. To lay the foundation of useful and honorable lives.
3. To afford a field for the unrestrained exercise of Christian charity.
4. To help people to help themselves.

TERRITORY.

1. The town and vicinity of Huntingdon.
2. The most worthy from abroad without respect to locality.

SUPPORT.

1. By "Free will offerings," from friends of the cause.
2. By stipulated sums from parents or friends of children.

PRINCIPLE—NON-SECTARIAN.

MANAGEMENT.

1. By a Board of 13 Gentlemen Trustees, of whom each church of the town has the privilege of electing one. The additional members are elected by the Board.
2. By a Board of 18 Lady Managers, elected by the Helping Hand Society of Huntingdon.

SPECIAL NEEDS.

1. Sympathy.
2. Means to support and extend the work.
3. The prayers of all God-fearing people.

Trustees.— Pres. —Wm. Lewis.
Vice Pres. K. Allen Lovell.
Sec. Hugh Lindsay.
Treas. K. Allen Lovell.

Managers.—Pres. Mrs. Wm Woods.
Vice Pres. Mrs. James Quinter.
Sec. Miss Ida Pecht.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. S. Johnson.

D Emmert, Supt., Mrs. Susan Kessler, Matron.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY HOME FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

This institution recently organized and chartered is similar in OBJECTS, AIMS, PRINCIPLE and SPECIAL NEEDS to the Home at Huntingdon, Pa., with which institution, in respect to its origin, it is intimately related. In TERRITORY it is limited to Washington County. In MANAGEMENT it has a Board of Trustees, fifteen (15) in number, nine from the town and six from the country. The Trustees are elected by the contributors. An Advisory Board, consisting of one gentleman in each election district of the county will cooperate in the management and to secure support, consider applications for admission to the Home and assist in preserving an oversight of children placed out.

Pres.—C. W. Humrichhouse,
Vice Pres.—C. E. Roach,
Sec.—Jacob Roesner,
Treas.—Dr. M. A. Berry,
Miss Annie McCarty, Matron.
D. Emmert, Supt.,

It is the mutual aim of these institutions to preserve the family idea, and to settle children in permanent homes as soon as suitable places can be found. The best that can be done will be done to secure to the little unfortunates the benefits and blessings of Christian homes. A careful oversight will be kept of them protecting them from imposition, guarding them from evil influences, and securing to them suitable rewards for faithful service. By transferring children when necessary from one county to another, placing them beyond the range of influences that have hindered their moral and material advancement these Homes as agencies hope to accomplish much good.

The Divine obligation to support his or her child is not lifted from any parent. The Homes are designed to help people to help themselves and are to be regarded as a means to an end and not an end in themselves. The end is the model family life for every individual,—a home after God's own plan.

HELPING HANDS

Defends the poor and fatherless.

Pleads for justice to the Afflicted and Needy.

Strives to inspire Sympathy, Love and Pity for the fallen.

Teaches the mutual dependence of the Rich and the Poor.

Points out ways of doing good.

Believes in Enlightened Charity.

Recommends care in the Distribution of Alms.

Cautions against that form of Charity which takes away self-reliance from the Poor.

Accepts the Bible as the guide to true benevolence and the Basis of all Moral Reform.

TERMS,

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

With the *Morning Star*, the Carlisle Indian School paper, for one year, *seventy five cents*.

All subscriptions expire with the year.

Back numbers furnished to new subscribers.

Free to the poor.

NOTE.—If you believe in the mission of this paper we kindly ask you to aid in extending its circulation. It is not limited to the interests of the above institutions. The Managers of neither are responsible for its publication. It represents without partiality, every good work for the poor and help'less and invites the cooperation of workers in every field.

Address

HELPING HANDS,

Huntingdon, Pa.,

or D. EMMERT,

Hagerstown, Md.

Adams (S.S.)

SURGEON GEN'L'S OFFICE
251.
LIBRARY.

see
page 103



VOL. III.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOV.-DEC., 1884.

No. 11-12.

HELPING HANDS.

CONDUCTED BY D. EMMERT.

ENTERED IN THE POST OFFICE IN HUNTINGDON, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOV.-DEC., 1884.

Light is the task when many shun the toil.
—Bryant.

HELPING HANDS will be continued, size and price the same.

Toil is the lot of all, and bitter woe
The fate of many. —Bryant.

Mrs. Puncheon, of the Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, is going out through the State to aid the counties in providing for their dependent children. The work she has done in Philadelphia and surrounding counties entitles her to much credit. She is an enthusiast in a good cause. We will be glad to report her progress and the success of her efforts. The Aid Society people work with the distinctive idea that the private family is the best place for the child, and the success of their operations has been recognized throughout the State.

With what ease might a work for the public good be carried on in every county if all would unite in the effort. In the children, all are interested, or should be. Without respect to creed or class, all may unite in alleviating suffering and preparing the way for worthy achievements in the unfortunate and friendless. Professions of interest in a cause amounts to little unless proven by corresponding acts. To bid God-speed, and not aid to

that end, is not inspiring to workers who are overburdened however good their cause."
"Light is the task when many share the toil."

Intemperance and its kindred vices have branded the heads and backs and feet of thousands who now are orphans or worse. Calamities of various kinds disperse families, and lacerate hearts which only tender human sympathy can heal. The world is full of sorrow, but there is no time to repine. Duty speaks loudly, and calls for manly struggle. The children, the children, let us save the children. Bright jewels sparkle oftentimes beneath the rough and untidy exteriors. We cannot save all, we cannot help all, for some will elude your charity, and spurn your sympathy; but at last the time may come to do the good ye seek. Be ready for the opportunity.

Bibles for the children are needed just now. The desire has been to present each child, on going out, with a Bible. This desire has only been partially fulfilled. Friends have at different times contributed to the "Bible Fund," but not in sums sufficient to give every one the precious gift. The name of the Home from which the child is sent and the name of the person, class or school which donates the Bible is written on the cover. Most blessed results may follow this scattering of the "leaves of light." If space allowed we could relate some touching incidents illustrative of the appreciation of the Bible gifts. Fifty cents will purchase a neat Bible, and we invite contributions to this fund at Christmas.

"The Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty" is one of the most active organizations we have knowledge of. The range of their work can scarcely be comprehended. The following report for September will show what is done on an average every month:

There were reported 76 cases of cruelty or neglect, involving the custody of 154 children. In the investigation of these, 27 arrests were made, and 73 children removed from parents, guardians or others and disposed of as follows: Sent to private families, 25; Southern Home, 6; Catholic Home for girls, 10; Children's Aid Society, 3; St. Mary Street Day Nursery, 4; Magdalen Asylum, 2; Colored Shelter, 2; House of the Good Shepherd, 1; St. John's Orphan Asylum, 13; House of Refuge, 5; St. Vincent's Home, 1; and Newsboys' Home, 1.

The placing out of children is attended with labor, as is all other important business. Homes are not found by waiting. Now and again applications may be made for children, usually of considerable age and capable of service, but almost as a rule the best homes are found among those who have manifested some interest in the children, or who have been led to think and feel for the homeless. If the scores of children are to find good homes we must be awake to work, nor does the labor end with the finding of persons willing to take children and the placing of the child. Then follows the responsible duty of supervision. Now and then we are reminded of our oversight and neglect, such as is common under pressure in a new enterprise; Treatment of some cases which rise before us at this moment, deserve public exposure, and if it were thought that the interests of the cause would be best served in the clearest statement of facts we would not hesitate to make them. We believe more strongly every day that the best thing we can do for the children is to get them into good homes. For the many model homes we have found we are devoutly thankful, but we shrink from the conviction that the golden rule is often violated in that *poor* children are not always treated as those who

have them would wish to have their own treated under similar circumstances. We wish it understood that these societies are not interested in furnishing cheap labor to any individual. They are designed for the help and protection of children and promise for fair consideration of the rights and respect for the feelings of their wards ample and just returns of service.

It is usually satisfactory when exact figures can be given. One set of figures may represent a work wholly differing in scope and extent from another represented by the same number. Thus what in a thickly inhabited district, as a city, would appear moderate, might in a country district be immense. Again, what abundance of means would secure with little outlay of energy, limited means may have accomplished with double the expense of physical and mental strength. After the amount of writing, talking, journeying, etc., through more than three years, compared with what ought to be done, the following results appear small, and by those who look from higher planes and more fruitful fields they may appear insignificant, but we give them for what they are worth:

The whole number of different children admitted to the Homes—Hagerstown and Huntingdon—has been 138. The whole number placed in families, 68. The whole number remaining in families, 54; in hospitals, 6; in reformatories, 2; in homes, December 1st, 39. The total number remaining under the charge of the Homes, 101.

1885.

This number closes the third volume of *HELPING HANDS*. For its irregular appearance we are moved to make some apology. At the beginning of the year the Home in Maryland took much attention, later a painful illness prohibited work, and dependence upon the charity of publishers caused delays against which we dared not murmur. As we approach the *fourth* year we make no rash promises, but will endeavor to do the best we can to keep

bright the chain that binds the interests of the workers together. We scarcely thought that we would renew the effort to put forth this little sheet during another year, but solicitations of devoted friends of the cause it represents, and encouraging testimonials of its helpfulness, with evidence of the substantial benefits which follow its publication, induce us to continue. In the beginning we felt the need of a paper, that we might show what is being done in other places; the same need is felt today, and with it there is also another, to show what we are doing and how we are trying to do it. It is impossible to be free from the weight of responsibility with the care of an hundred children pressing and the number constantly increasing. So when we enter our plea for continued co-operation in carrying on the paper as a help to the Homes and a means of communication with our friends, we trust we may be heard. Last year we fell short in meeting expenses. For the coming year may we have a united effort to insure success.

HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN.

There are few more beautiful forms of charity than that which is found ministering to the relief of pain and physical deformity. Many a poor child has found poverty doubly hard by reason of bodily defects which surgical skill timely applied might have ameliorated, if not remedied. That was a noble philanthropy which projected hospitals for children. The beneficence of these institutions can only be fully realized by a visit to the wards, or by witnessing some of the many wonderful operations that are there performed.

We have lately been drawn into very intimate relations with two of these institutions, and for the benefit of our readers and the friends of poor children, we give some account of several operations we were permitted to witness.

The article descriptive of the Children's Hospital at Washington, D. C., we have by the kindness of Dr. Adams, one of the attending physicians. In that Hospital we have from the Home at Hagerstown a little boy, and have

the privilege of sending others. Not having visited the institution personally, we cannot speak of it but through the doctor's article and the report of our matron, Miss McCarty, who took the child there in September. Upon the occasion of the first visit to any institution of a special class no one is so well able to judge of its merits as by comparison with others of similar character. We feel justified by what we have heard in asserting that the Children's Hospital at Washington is all that is claimed for it. At no distant day we hope to visit it and will then speak more fully of its noble work.

On 22d street, near Walnut, in Philadelphia, stands a modest-looking but substantial building bearing the inscription, "Children's Hospital." You mount a dozen stone steps and enter the main hall. If you stop in the office and talk awhile with the young physician who is in attendance, and enquire of the origin of the charity, you will be impressed with the quiet and unostentatious manner in which the work has been conducted. You will learn, perhaps, that years ago (how many I do not now remember, perhaps a score,) some good people projected this enterprise, and that through these years it has continued its work uninterruptedly. You may be handed a report of the last year, and by reference to its pages you will see a wonderful list of cases treated, and a list of worthy and honorable names as directors, physicians and surgeons. If it is a seasonable hour you may be invited to pass through the different wards, where may be found from fifty to sixty-five children. The capacity is the latter number, the average rarely falls below the former.

Here are the little sufferers, with all imaginable ills, outside of the contagious and hopelessly deformed. The Hospital is a place for the treatment of diseases and deformities with a view to their cure or improvement, and the incurable cases, so pronounced, are not retained usually to the exclusion of the more hopeful. Each child has a cot, each ward a full corps of nurses—day nurses and night nurses. Everything is scrupulously clean. Pictures adorn the walls. Playthings—books

and toys—are abundant, and for those who can sit up in bed little tables are arranged for their convenience in disposing of their playthings. One is wonderfully impressed with the care taken to secure comfort to the little sufferers.

Here and there you will see a case that will draw more largely upon your sympathies. It may be a case of hip disease, where with weights and pulleys the poor little one is drawn and extended, so that the affected parts may be permitted to heal naturally after the removal of a portion of the bone; or it may be some poor child lately brought in with fractured bones, the result of an accident perhaps, as I myself saw, from being run over in the street.

If it be Wednesday, and about 11.30 a. m., you will see coming in one after another young men and men of riper years. The conversation of these will soon reveal their mission. They enter a small side room, and if you are permitted to follow or have courage to go, you may see what will impress you as nothing you have seen before will do. This is the operating room, and the day and hour for operating. Many newly-fledged medical men may be present, but the operator is never a novice. To the institution is given the wisdom and skill of some of the most learned men of the profession in the city.

The first case brought in on the day of my visit was a little boy with hip disease. He was given ether, and in his unconscious condition was laid on the cushioned table. A deep incision was made into the hip. The thigh bone or funur was cut from its deep socket and by strong muscular effort of the surgeon, the head of this bone was forced out and about two inches sawed off. The limb was then returned to its natural position, bandages and padding applied, and the little fellow, all unconscious still, was carried away to his cot, where a weight was attached and the extension of the limb produced. The result, we were told, will be a cartilaginous union of bones, forming a false joint, and the child will eventually be enabled to walk. The time occupied in this operation was remarkably short. The next case was the little boy whom I had taken

down. The tendons of his foot were cut, without the appearance of blood on the outside, and the foot forced into a natural position. Several operations will be necessary for him. The third was a remarkable case of bow-legs. My curiosity was aroused to know how such a case would be helped. The bones of the leg below the knee were cut by means of a chisel driven in with great force. After which the limb was straightened and held in position by plaster. Judging by the appearance of a similar case operated upon some weeks previous, the deformity will be overcome. The last case was that of a little girl, whose nose was entirely, and lip partially, eaten away by an ulcer. The operation consisted in trimming the edges of the lip and stitching them together. It was a bloody act. Long before it was completed, the influence of the ether ceased to be felt, and the spurting of blood and her shrieks were terrible. It was a desperate case and when completed will certainly be a most interesting one. At least three operations will follow in which flaps of skin will be cut from her forehead and cheeks, and a new nose will be formed.

What wonders surgery has achieved!

Professor Ashurst of the Pennsylvania University, performed the operations. He is a most genial gentleman; and an acknowledged authority in his profession.

With a feeling of devout thankfulness to God, and veneration for the benevolence and skill of men, I left that room and house of suffering.

PREVENTIVE WORK NEEDED.

If a score of men should accidentally go over a precipice and lie mangled below, it would not take long to arouse the sympathies of men who, by their personal help or their means, would come to their rescue. But suppose some man at the top was quietly keeping watch, and warning travellers of their danger, and preventing them from going over the precipice, think you that equal enthusiasm could be aroused on his behalf? Now, much of our humane work such as is done in re-

formatory institutions, Magdalen and founding asylums and the like, is only the doctor at the bottom trying to fix up men who have gone over; while our mission schools, kindergartens, day nurseries, guilds and such like, is the man at the top, preventing the mischief taking place. Since men have gone wrong we certainly owe a duty to them, but why should we have this flood of sentiment that sends the doctor and not pay a like attention to the man at the top who certainly is the greater of the benefactors. In other words, we ought to go to work in cool reason and do more vigorously the preventive work.—*Rev. C. Daniel.*

THE NEED OF THE DAY.

It has been well said that all around us there seethes and swelters a huge mass of helpless, hopeless, poverty-stricken, wretched and depraved humanity, stretching forth its hands for sympathy and deliverance; while at the same time philanthropic men and women in large numbers are doing their utmost to snatch a few perishing ones from destruction, but are often sadly at a loss to know what is best to do, and how to do it.

Whether we can save any whom we want to save is a problem which has at least in every case, one unknown factor in it. Whether our assistance assists, depends ultimately upon the will or the moral nature of those who are assisted. It often looks as if there is nothing *assistable* left in some of the applicants for our help; so far at least as this world is concerned, they are simply dangerous to society, and every individual of them is a center of moral contagion. But there is one thing which is absolutely certain, namely, that union and co-operation in charitable effort offers the only hopeful prospect of an adequate provision for rescuing the perishing, while at the same time it effectually precludes waste of resources. There is no such abundance of means that we can be indifferent to waste which is going on, and so long as the established charities of the community, as well as its daily alms, are administered without system and more or less blindly and fitfully under impulses of com-

passionate feeling, it is impossible to secure that adequate relief which many deserving cases require. The imperative need of the day in common charitable work, the helping of the poor, is UNION, CO-OPERATION, ORGANIZATION.—*The Monthly Register.*

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY SAMUEL S. ADAMS, A. M., M. D.
(One of the Assistant Attending Physicians.)

In these prosperous times it may seem a small matter to establish a new charity, but in the gloomy days of seventy and seventy-one, when the wealth of many disappeared like the snow before the noonday sun, when millionaires were reduced to penury, and when the financial world was tottering to its base, to interest men and women in an institution for the care of poor sick children of a large city, was no small task. Yet even at such a time a few large-hearted men and women conceived and founded the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, an institution which now ranks second to none of its kind in the world.

Four of the younger practitioners and one laymen calling to their aid some of the leading older members of the profession, and inviting the co-operation and assistance of some of our best known and most charitable citizens, both male and female, after several private and general meetings, at length agreed upon a plan and organized under the general laws of the District of Columbia.

The organization consisted of a Board of 20 directors, 15 laymen and 5 physicians. These latter to constitute the consulting medical staff. The attending staff was composed of four physicians. The executive management was in the hands of the Hospital Administration which was composed of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Committee, Chairmen and Consulting, and Attending Staff.

An auxiliary body selected from the lady contributors and called the Board of Lady

Visitors undertook the domestic management and began their good work by pledging themselves to furnish twelve beds, which they did, and on the 8th of February, 1871, the institution was formally opened in a building rented for the purpose at the corner of F and 13th streets.

The first patient was a little white boy who had long suffered from disease of the hip-joint. It was upon this patient that Dr. Francis A. Ashford performed for the first time in this city, the operation of removal of the head of the thigh-bone for the relief of hip disease. The operation was successful and the patient, grown to manhood, is now a prosperous citizen of this District; a memorial to the skill of Ashford, and to the value of the Hospital as a public and efficient charity.

The rooms rapidly filled with patients and it soon became evident that a larger building must be had. The interest in the institution had become general and the citizens freely contributed in various ways towards its maintenance. In 1873, the Hospital was removed to the large double building on E. bet. 8th and 9th Streets, where increased room enlarged the accommodations.

During all this time active measures had been taken to build a special hospital building and for this purpose, all the surplus funds were set aside. This determination to build, developed hearty co-operation and commendation, and promises to materially assist in the work were freely made. A square of ground was purchased and the building commenced in 1878, and in October of that year the sick children were removed to the handsome and complete structure shown in the illustration.

But the good work was not confined to the Hospital proper. There was attached to it a Dispensary at which poor people, old as well as young, received treatment gratuitously. In 1876, after the opening of the Central Free Dispensary, the directors decided to discontinue the treatment of adults, and the maximum age was fixed at sixteen years. This sensibly reduced the dispensary service for a time, but was soon met by the increased number of children. The impression had gone

abroad that this was an institution for children *alone*, and the sick soon availed themselves of its advantages. The service was increased so rapidly that the Directors have felt compelled during the present year to lower the maximum age to twelve years.

In the midst of this continued prosperity, the Institution was not without its sorrows. One by one, prominent men of the directors fell by the way-side. Then the same dread enemy cast his shaft at the Consulting Board and cut down the venerable Dr. Thomas Miller, first chairman of the Hospital Administration, and within a short time his successor in that office, Dr. W. P. Johnston, neither of whom ever flagged in their efforts to make the institution worthy of its object.

Soon after Dr. Johnston's death, the Hospital was called upon to mourn the loss of Dr. Wm. B. Drinkard, who with Drs. Busey, Ashford and W. W. Johnston, constituted the first attending staff. Dr. Drinkard was a polished gentleman a thorough scholar, a skilful ophthalmologist, and a devoted worker in the institution, and in his death the Hospital lost one of its most popular surgeons, and the community a man whose career gave promise of a brilliant future.

The next great loss the institution sustained was in the sudden death of Dr. James C. Hall, also in turn chairman of the Hospital Administration. Dr. Hall was probably the most distinguished surgeon of his day in Washington City, and was said at one time to have attended nearly everyone of prominence at the National Capital, from the President down. Before the founding of the Children's Hospital, he had retired from active practice, and was loathe to unite in establishing the Hospital owing to ill-health; but by the importunities of his friends he was induced to lend the encouragement of his name on condition that he was not to be called upon for active work. He was a man of most generous impulses, and affectionate nature and it was not long before his interest in the little sufferers, began to win him to active work in their behalf. He could not remain a mere figure-head, and in his capacity as chairman

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



of the executive management, he actively attended to the duties of the office, besides keeping an economical eye on the expenditures, and resisting every effort at lavish and unnecessary improvements. So earnestly was he interested in the work, and so fully did its plan and scope meet his approval, that he bequeathed to it his valuable medical library, and made it jointly with the Washington Orphan Asylum, his residuary legatee.

Hardly had the institution recovered from the shock of Dr. Hall's death, when it was again called upon to mourn the sudden demise of Dr. Ashford, another of its founders. One needs but to look at the surgical ward to see stamped upon it, the very character of Ashford. His smiling countenance and gentle touch gave courage and hope to the little sufferer on the verge of an important and hazardous operation. His interest did not flag even to the day of his death. When he could speak only a few words at a time, he called one who was guarding his ebbing life, and gave explicit directions as to the management of an apparatus that was then attached to a little boy for the relief of hip-disease.

One by one the shining lights go out, and soon after Ashford's death; that courteous gentleman, generous and self-sacrificing surgeon Dr. Johnson Eliot, was called from earth.

During this period also, several of the most influential and tireless ladyworkers fell by the way-side. Among these may be mentioned, Mrs. Admiral Powell, and Mesdames Cowruse Whitney, and Marcy.

The beautiful hospital building is situated near the northern boundary, but within the city's limits upon a large square of ground, and without any obstruction to interfere with a free circulation of air. The outlook on all sides is cheerful, and a good view of Washington and the adjacent country, and the Potomac as far as Alexandria, can be had from the various parts of the building. The grounds are beautifully ornamented with flowers, shrubbery and walks. The ladies recently erected a large and handsome pavilion, in the grounds back of the building, for the comfort and pleasure of the children during those days

when the convalescents can safely have the freedom of the grounds. This is a beautiful structure, and is a creditable display of the good taste, thoughtfulness and judgment of the lady visitors.

From the illustration it will be seen that the structure consists of a main building and two wings. The former is principally used for executive and domestic purposes; the latter contain the hospital wards and appurtenances.

The first floor of the main building consists of four large rooms, used as kitchen, laundry, store-room and servants' room respectively.

The second floor is similarly divided. On entering the main hall, the first room on the right is a neat reception room, and, unlike the parlors of most hospitals, is conspicuous for its simplicity. Upon its walls are hanging crayons of the directors and physicians who have died while in the service of the institution. Behind this is a cheerful dining-room for the resident staff and matron. The front room on the left is the library, containing the valuable Hall Medical library. At present this room is used as an operating room. Back of this, across a wide corridor leading to the surgical ward, is the Clothes Room, which contains stationary presses admirably adapted for their purpose.

The third floor is divided into four large rooms and a hall bed-room. The front room on the right, which is convenient to the wards, is for the resident physician and his assistant; that, back of it for the matron; and the hall-room for the pharmacist. On the left of the front room is the Isolating Ward. So complete is the method of isolation in contagious diseases, that on several occasions epidemics of these rapidly communicable ailments have invaded the wards and each time, by removing the patient as soon as the disease was apparent, and cutting off all communication, the disease has been confined to two or three little children. In such extreme cases, the nurse is not allowed to come into contact with anyone outside of the ward. The fourth is used for the Eye and Ear Ward, and is under the charge of Dr. W. V. Marmion, a gentleman skilled in his specialty. It is so

arranged that the amount of southern light can be regulated to suit the purposes of Ophthalmic Surgery.

The fourth story is used for colored patients and has all the conveniences of the other wards.

There are dumb-waiters for food and soiled linen running from the top to the ground floor.

On the south front there is a two-story porch inclosed with glass. This was recently constructed by the lady visitors from money raised from fines. It is intended as a play-room for those children who are able to leave the wards. Being exposed to the sun during the entire day the temperature is seldom too low to admit of the convalescents availing themselves of a sun-bath.

The wings are separated from the main building by enclosed corridors. Each of these is provided with four large windows through which a strong draught is constantly passing. By this means the effluvia from the wards is prevented from invading the main building and the germs from the isolating ward from passing into the general wards.

The first floor front in the wing is used for the dispensary at which a daily average of forty patients are treated. At the extreme left is a cozy consulting room. Into this the patient is ushered from a large and comfortable waiting room next to it. Each patient is examined and a complete history of the case, with the treatment, is recorded by the physician in charge. He passes with his prescription to the handsomely equipped and well conducted drug room, where a licensed pharmacist fills the recipe and cautions the parents in many instances in the use of the medicine. In many cases the patient becomes too ill to be brought back to the dispensary, and the parents are unwilling to have him enter the hospital. In these cases he is transferred to the care of the out-door physician, who visits him at his home, administers to his ailment, and orders the drugs; all without remuneration, and frequently without thanks. The dispensary services are four in number, two medical, an eye and ear, and a surgical. They are under the supervision of the attending physicians, but the assistant attending physicians, Drs. S. S.

Adams, A. Y. P. Garnett, Jr., and T. E. McArdle usually attend to them. The hours of service are from 2 to 4 p.m., but emergency case are attended to by the resident staff at all hours.

In going through the corridor on the second floor one passes four series of folding doors before entering the surgical ward. Between the second series are the water-closets and bath-rooms; between the third, on the south side, is a neat and comfortable dining room for the patients who are able to leave their beds, while bed tables are provided for the very ill patients. One must see the bright faces sitting around their little table, with their clean bibs and greasy features, to fully realize that childish troubles are soon forgotten. Just opposite is the nurse's private room, but she is required to sleep in the ward.

On entering the last two doors, a beautiful view is opened to the visitor. He sees a long room with six large windows on either side, and a bay-window at the end. The floor is nicely polished, the bed linen is immaculate, and every appointment is perfection and neatness itself. He will soon be greeted by smiling faces and childish salutations, and will be lucky if he gets half the length of the room without having his legs tangled by several youngsters swinging to his coat-tails. There are twelve beds on either side. These beds are two kinds, one for surgical purposes, the other with falling sides for the younger children. At the head of every bed, nailed to the wall too high for the child to reach, is a walnut shelf for the medicine of the patient occupying that bed. Under this shelf is a card with the name of the occupant, his age, sex, color and residence, the diagnosis and diet, and the name of his physician, plainly written, so that there need be no mistakes in drugs after they are placed in the wards. Between the beds are unique walnut tables for the toys, books and play-things.

This ward is under the care of Dr. J. Ford Thompson, who devotes himself exclusively to surgery, and who was in Europe studying the art when Dr. Ashford died, but came home to accept this position. He is a brilliant operator

and a successful surgeon, and has performed every operation known to surgery. His success in antiseptic and subcutaneous surgery has been phenomenal.

The corresponding ward on the third floor, is used for *med'cal* patients. This is under the care of Dr. S. C. Busey, whose experience and success with the diseases of children have given him an enviable and far-reaching reputation, and Dr. George N. Acker, a prominent and learned young practitioner. The bedsteads in this ward are of uniform pattern and have overhanging canopies. The wards are never without a nurse in neat and uniform dress and cap. One nurse is able to care for the patients in a ward, but extra nurses are always on hand for emergencies.

On the outside of the wards, back and front, are iron fire-escapes running to the top of the house.

The entire building is heated by an automatic steam apparatus utilizing both direct and indirect radiation. In each ward, near the bay-window, is a large circular radiator which furnishes the direct heat. On either side are two flues which convey the outside air, after it has passed over heated coils in the ground floor, thereby furnishing to the ward abundance of pure air warmed by indirect radiation; and by an ingenious contrivance the nurse is enabled to admit pure air, unheated, through these same flues. She is required to record the temperature every six hours on a piece of paper hanging near the thermometer, so that the physician at each visit may see whether or not the proper temperature has been maintained during the twenty-four hours.

The ventilation of the entire building is excellent and besides that obtained from the use of the windows, is aided by four flues, with registers at ceiling and floor, in the corners of the ward, through which, run steam pipes. By means of these heated pipes a constant current is made to pass through the flues which draws out the impure atmosphere while fresh air is pouring in under the center of the ward.

The hygienic condition of the building is

nearly perfect. It is seldom that the least unpleasant odor can be detected, even in the colored where there are rarely less than twenty-five of that race. In a sanitary point of view it may be interesting to note there has never been surgical fever in the house in spite of the fact that there are all sorts of cases in the wards.

The system of daily and weekly inspections precludes the possibility of covering up diet. Two or three of the ladies visit and inspect the Hospital every day. There is no stated time for their visits so that nothing can be arranged for their coming. On Saturdays, these ladies, one director and the chairman of the Hospital Administration make a thorough inspection and correct any irregularities. These inspections are so rigid that the man-servant insists upon having time to shave before they take place. Full accounts of these inspections, with comments and recommendations are recorded in a book, signed by the committee, and sent to the Hospital Administration at its monthly meeting.

No "red tape" is required to gain admission to this institution. The sick child can be taken directly to the Hospital by anyone, where he will be examined by one of the physicians, and if found a fit subject he is admitted at once. Of course contagious cases are not admitted; however, if any develop after admission it is specially provided for by complete isolation. As this is not an asylum, chronic cases which cannot be benefitted by treatment, are excluded, and children must be removed as soon as discharged. One of the praiseworthy rules is that no distinction is made between free and pay patients. There are no private rooms, but patients who are able to pay are expected to do so at the rate of three dollars per week for board; they are placed in the same ward and get the same ward and get the same food and attention as the little urchin from the alleys and slums. Pay-patients are not charged for medical treatment or medicines.

All creeds and nationalities are admitted, the only requisites being that the patient shall

need hospital treatment and be less than twelve years of age. The support of the Institution is mainly derived from private subscriptions, with a small annual appropriation from Congress. Persons paying the sum of five dollars annually become contributing members and are thereby entitled to vote at the annual election of directors.

The only persons receiving compensation for services are the pharmacist, matron, nurses and servants. The officers; medical staff, directors and lady visitors give their time and money freely to the cause of humanity and charity.

The discipline is excellent, and all corrections for violation of rules are by discretion of the resident physician. The children are managed by kind words and wholesome advice. No physical punishment is permitted under any circumstances.

There are no closed doors as everything "is open and above board. Visitors are politely received and shown *through* the building at all times through the day; there are no preparations made to receive them.

The cost of maintenance per capita, is less than in any similar hospital in this country, and probably in the world.

The diet must necessarily be strict and limited, but it is abundant, clean, nutritious and wholesome.

1534 I. Street.

Nov 5th, 1884.

HOW WE WORK TOGETHER.

Those who are engaged in the same cause may help each other wonderfully by cordial co-operation. We scarcely know what the outcome of a work may be until the various resources have been applied. There is often much suffering simply because those who suffer and those who are willing to help are unknown to each other. During the last year and especially during the few months past, we have been much helped and encouraged by the co-operation of other societies. Through the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia we gained access to the Children's Hospital. We discovered in this

noble institution what we long felt the need of—a plan for the treatment of our cripples. These had been accumulating until they, in a certain sense, became a hindrance to the work by occupying space in our limited quarters continuously, which might be given to many others temporarily on their way to other homes. The Washington Hospital was also a discovery of the past year, and its benefits are being enjoyed by one poor little sufferer. "The Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty," with the generous Secretary, has been a help and a strength to our hands. Through the co-operation of this society, the doors of the Magdalene Asylum were opened to a poor, homeless, erring child, rescued from the temptations of the streets. The incorrigible boys find a secure home within the walls of the refuge. Few cases indeed, are there, for which we cannot now in one way or another provide. In sending children out we have been much helped by kind friends, railroad conductors and the travelling public. While the responsibilities of the work were never greater, our facilities were never better, nor our prospects for doing good brighter.

HELPFUL MOTTOS.

The most powerful, perhaps of all modern watchwords are the Wardsworth mottoes. A noble mechanic of that name filled with Christian enthusiasm for doing good to everybody by word and deed, adopted these mottoes:

Look up and not down.

Look forward and not backward.

Look out and not in and lend a helping hand.

At his funeral, ten persons whom he had helped to nobler lives by what he was, and by what he had said and done, agreed that they would adopt his mottoes, and seek to respect his spirit and work. Edward Everett Hale told the story, with a spice of fiction added, in "Ten Times One." Thousands of readers of that book have adopted the mottoes for themselves, and made them also the flag of temperance societies and charitable clubs, until the Wardsworth mottoes are now the banner of more than ten times ten thousands. Multitudes have been

led by these watchwords to "look up" to God, and "not down" to discouragements. Such looking is *Faith*. They have been led to "look forward" with earnest purpose and "not backward" in vain regrets. Such looking forward is *Hope*. They have been led, instead of looking "in" at self, their own aches, their own interests, their own imperfections, to "look out" in earnest search for opportunities to do good, and "lend a hand," to comfort the sorrowing, help the needy, and lift up the sinful. That is *charity*. Let us all, in heart at least, unite with these countless "look up" legions under the banner of the Wardsworth mottos.—*Successful Men of To-day*.

No money is better applied by the authorities of state or county than that which prevents crime and abolishes pauperism. In certain measures the present cost cannot be considered. The amount invested may bring returns of profit by saving expense. Just money invested may profit by increasing the income.

"Duty; wondrous thought, that worketh neither by fond insinuations, flattery, nor by any threat, but merely by holding up thy naked law in the soul, and so extorting for thyself always reverence, if not always obedience; before whom all appetites are dumb, however secretly they rebel!"—*Kant*.

It is a weak argument to set dollars against the destiny of a human soul when it is clear that a question of right is involved.

"Those impulses to conduct which, last the longest, and are rooted the deepest, always have their origin near our birth."

Charity and pride have different aims, but both feed the poor.

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concerned in Charity:
All must be false that thwart this one great end;
And all of God, that bless mankind, or mend.

—*Pope*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR D. EMMERT: *Dear Friend*—[We regret to learn that HELPING HANDS has not paid the expense of publication during the past year. A paying subscription list of 450 out of a circulation of 1,200 a month, does not impeach the motive of its editor very much. Please give me the floor and let me say a word to your readers.]

DEAR READERS: We were present at the first meeting held to inaugurate a system of charity in behalf of needy children in the town of Huntingdon. From giving relief to the urgent cases of need that forced themselves upon the attention of citizens in their immediate vicinity, grew the Home. Our knowledge of the movement, from its inception to the present, has precluded all doubt of the purity and disinterestedness of all engaged in it. We know that it has led them to continue sacrifices of time and means. The past years have proven what may be done. The work cannot stop. There are yet children to be helped and saved. There is room for improvement of our methods and need of maintaining an interest. Judging by own experience HELPING HANDS has been an important factor in the success of this work. Having removed from the town shortly after the establishment of the Home, my interest has been kept alive by the monthly visits of the paper. My knowledge of charitable work has been extended by the accounts it has given and new ideas have been gathered from the methods pursued in other places. Without flattery to its editor, we think HELPING HANDS has been ably conducted. Its columns has furnished nothing uninteresting and much that is quite entertaining, yet at the same time intensely applicable to the subject. We need a paper. New contributors and new workers need to be enlisted and directed. Reports and acknowledgments can best be made through its columns, besides the importance of the field of labor demand its own special literature. Let us therefore ask our neighbors to subscribe for HELPING HANDS. But few, when we solicit to subscribe will refuse, if the cause be properly presented. It is evidently the cheapest way of working up the cause.

Let us share the burdens and the more than compensating luxury of this good work as widely as possible.

J. G. C.

Brady Top, Hunt. County, Pa.

[The following is not unlike many of the letters we received and we give it as a sample and to show from what source comes the encouragement in this responsible, often perplexing and trying work.—ED.]

Nov. 29, 1884.

Dear Sir:—Our little boy has given entire satis-

faction. We are quite attached to him already and he would not be willing to leave us even to return to the "Home" where he received such kindness, but I hope in the future he may be able to show his gratitude to all who have been friends in his childhood. Thanks for supplying us with such a promising boy. You are engaged in a noble work, and the Lord will bless it.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. J. E. H.

Stuarts Draft, Va.

NOTES.

The Infants Home of Philadelphia now has a resident physician.

There are several nice little boys in the Home at Chambersburg for whom good homes are wanted.

The Franklin County Children's Aid Society has taken a small house and now have a dozen children in its Home.

A Sunday-school is held at the Chambersburg Home every Sunday afternoon. Pleasant times are had. The children enjoy the hour.

There is a little girl in the Home at Chambersburg who lately came from Germany. Her father and mother both died and were buried at sea. Poor little orphan. May she find father and mother and friends.

Several years ago the Houtzdale Helping Hand Society was organized. Being a swell association it did not aspire to do great things but it still preserves its life and will no doubt be a starting point for Cumberland county's work.

There is no disagreement upon the subject of the removal of children from the contaminating influences of the alms houses among stewards and directors. It is strange that there should be among citizens of any rank. Nothing but false ideas of economy will furnish argument in opposition.

The Directors of the Poor of Franklin County cooperate heartily with the Aid Society in removing the children from the Alms house. They appropriate a stated sum weekly. They have enough children under their charge to employ the energies of the young association for some time to come.

The Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County were quite successful in finding homes for their children during the last six months. They still have about 20 on hand. The rich and the populous county of Cumberland should have an active organization for the help of its poor children for there are many whose names are not on the alms house books.

The Third Annual Thanksgiving Donation was made to the Huntingdon Home, in the Old Baptist Church, Nov. 26th in the evening. The contributions were liberal. The sacks sent out were returned—many of them—well filled with substantials. The children think it will come at Christmas.

The Home at Huntingdon, Pa. had a very agreeable visit from one of the lady managers of the newly established Home at Huntington, Indiana. The movement in Indiana grew out of the conviction that the almshouse is not the place for children. The county authorities purchased a house and pay 30 cents per day for the care of the children

Oct. 28th a little boy who had been in the Home at Huntingdon nearly two years was taken to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. He was operated upon for the straightening of a crooked foot. A week or two later four others were sent from Hagerstown, three of whom were operated upon for deformities of the lower limbs. These children are visited by committees from the Children's Aid Societies and received marked attention. Their improvement is confidently expected

The Thanksgiving offering to the "Home" at Hagerstown was most liberal. Last Thanksgiving the event was conspicuous by the entire absence of all evidence of a remembrance of the few children then in the Home. The outpouring of this fall is encouraging. It shows a substantial growth in interest, and appreciation of the work accomplished. Five hundred sacks were sent out which served the purpose of gentle reminders to many willing contributors. This day and week will long be remembered.

Nov. 15th a little girl was sent from Huntingdon to a gentleman in Maryland. The arrangement was made to meet her in Harrisburg. The train on which she came was late and the gentleman had to leave before her arrival. He made arrangements to have her met and taken charge of and to be sent on the following morning. Unfortunately there was a slip in the arrangement and the child was left alone in the depot. As she says she did not wait long to cry, some good person took charge of her, and sent her to the office of the Women's Christian Association, where she was tenderly cared for until Monday morning, when she was put on the train and sent to Hagerstown.

The misfortune of the child we trust, will be blessed to our good, for in the Harrisburg Association has been found willing helpers in the cause. Hereafter no child need be alone when its coming is known. We have reason to thank God for the good people whom his spirit constrains to work for those who are in need.

Prospectus of "Helping Hands."

TO FORMER SUBSCRIBERS OF "HELPING HANDS:"

We take the liberty of addressing this letter to those who at some time or through the entire period of its publication have been subscribers to **HELPING HANDS**. The special work which this little sheet has represented has so extended itself that the continuation of the paper as a means of communication is deemed essential to the continued growth and efficiency of the enterprise. There is constant need of that co-operation which will secure homes for children and sympathy with the friendless. Through the kindness of readers of **HELPING HANDS** our labors have been much lightened at times and it is believed that by the representation of what we may justly call success and improvements in methods, this system of caring for poor children may be much extended. We do not propose to make rash promises for the future. You have known our failings in the past. Lack of means and help, multiplied cares and sickness has prevented us from making **HELPING HANDS** what we desire it should be. Withal we have been encouraged, even in the face of financial loss, for direct benefits have come to many poor children through its agency. We have found homes and received money, and feel that yet seeds are germinating that will yield good fruit. There are many ways opening for doing good. The circle of workers is widening, and we feel that we need a chain to bind us together. But for the solicitation of some of our earliest and firmest friends we would have discontinued this effort. We can go on only by earnest endeavor. With, we trust, pardonable freedom, we come to those who know or have had the means of knowing our purposes best.

Now, may we kindly ask, for the sake of the cause we desire in our weakness to serve, the continuation of your patronage. To enable us as quickly as possible to determine upon our plans for the coming year, we ask that the attached blanks be filled out and sent as directed at the earliest possible date. The money need not accompany the renewal. Those unable to pay the subscription price can have the paper free or for such sums as they can give.

To Agents, we will give a *free copy* for five names—new or old. Let the name of the Agent be added to the list and marked "Agent."

Address, HELPING HANDS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Enclosed find.....Subscriptions to HELPING HANDS for 1885.

1885.

1885.

HELPING HANDS.

At a late meeting of the Managers of the Home, at Huntingdon, Pa., it was resolved that HELPING HANDS be continued. Very flattering testimonials were given of the helpfulness of the paper, showing, how in many instances, homes were found for children and large sums of money received, not by its solicitations, but its quiet influence. The proportions the work has assumed and the importance of maintaining a wide public interest argued the necessity of an organ of communication.

It was thought almost impossible to continue, but a new inspiration has been gained and at this late date we send out prospectus and forms of subscription and trust for a prompt response by the first of the year.

Send all names of subscribers and money to

HELPING HANDS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Address communications for publication and private matter to

D. EMMERT,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

